DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 160 501 SO 011 155

TITLE Social Indicators. Human Services Bibliography Series.
INSTITUTION Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. Project Share.
PUB DATE May 78
NOTE 76p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$4.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Annotated Bibliographies; Data Analysis; Data Collection; Human Services; Living Standards; Quality of Life; Social Characteristics; Social Factors; *Social Indicators; *Social Planning; Social Science Research; Social Services; Statistical Analysis

ABSTRACT

The annotated bibliography identifies 60 references about social indicators. It is published by Project SHARE, part of a national clearinghouse for improving the management of human services. The bibliography is intended to help social service administrators and planners identify and prioritize human needs as they are designing social service programs. Topics covered by the citations include selection of specific indicators and their utility, factor analysis, and use of other statistical techniques. Also, some citations examine social indicator research as a base for resource allocation or client-oriented social service systems. Almost all the citations were published during the mid-1970s. Each entry offers information on title, author, publisher, date, number of pages, source, price, and Project SHARE accession number. Abstracts for the citations are approximately 200 words in length. Alphabetical lists of authors and titles conclude the bibliography. (AV)

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Social Indicators

SP 011 155

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Social Indicators

During the past decade, there has been an increased interest in predicting and perceiving the conditions or needs of the human service population in the social planning process. A major tool which many administrators and planners use to set priorities in this task is a battery of social indicators and a consequent analysis of data relating to the resultant use of such a tool.

The selection of specific indicators and their utility, as well as factor analysis and other statistical approaches, is discussed and presented in some of the following annotated bibliographic citations from the Project SHARE document collection. Additionally, there are citations relating to social indicator research as a base for resource allocation or client-oriented social service systems.

All of these topics illustrate the ever present need for human service professionals to be aware and responsive to their client population environment. With this bibliography, Project SHARE hopes that the readers will be more able to use information they may have at hand to promote more client-oriented systems in the social services realm and the delivery of said services.

Annotated Bibliography of Needs Assessment.

Florida State Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Tallahassee. Bureau of Research and Evaluation.
Apr 75, 42p
SHR-0000205 Available from NTIS, PC$ 4.50/MF$ 3.00.

An annotated bibliography is provided which includes literature in the major categories of needs assessment, social indicators, resource assessment, evaluative research, service utilization analysis, and organizational analysis. The major thrust of the bibliography is to review work completed in the area of needs assessment. Needs assessment is defined as a method for enumerating and describing the needs of people living in a community. Various methods are identified which were utilized to assess needs in particular studies, including the key informant approach, community forum approach, analysis of existing client records, social indicator analysis, and field surveys of communities or clients. Social indicators directly relate to needs assessment and statistics describing conditions and trends in major social areas such as health, employment, income, housing, and education. Resource assessment refers to the capacity of an area to meet the service needs of its residents. Evaluative research refers to an evaluation of the service delivery system in terms of efficiently and effectively serving people in need. Service utilization analysis focuses on patterns of client interaction with the service system, while organizational analysis involves the study of organizations in terms of their relative capacity to absorb information and change in response to client needs.

Assessing Human Needs.

League of California Cities, Sacramento.
Aug 75, 171p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000280 Available from NTIS, PC$ 8.00/MF$ 3.00.

Human needs assessment is addressed in a handbook prepared by the League of California Cities as the first in a series of four publications dealing with the human resources field. The handbook on human needs assessment is designed for planners and policy-makers. An introduction to the handbook discusses the needs assessment process, citizen participation and intergovernmental cooperation in needs assessment, and use of the handbook. Basic considerations in the assessment of social needs are examined, and the creation of a human resources capability is addressed in relation to needs assessment capabilities within a city structure, staff characteristics and capabilities, training needs for staff and community participants, and basic management considerations. Analytical tools and cooperative relationships associated with needs assessment are detailed, along with basic methods for the collection of information (interviews, questionnaires, and statistical techniques and analysis). The relationship between needs and resources in the needs assessment process is also detailed in relation to social indicators, identification and inventory of services, completion of a needs / services framework, evaluation of social programs and services, and decision-making processes and techniques. Report appendices are concerned with the following: (1) basic steps in social needs assessment; (2) United Way of America Services Information System; (3) capabilities and activities of California community action agencies; (4) needs assessment survey costs; (5) guidelines for questionnaire construction; (6) San Diego socioeconomic indicators; (7) Pasadena community profile; (8) social service directories; (9) human service functions; (10) human resource needs / services framework; (11) service / problem ranking; and (12) sample neighborhood profiles. A bibliography is provided.

Colorado Social Indicators Project. Final Report of Project.

Denver Research Inst., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Nov 73, 31p
SHR-0000004 Available from NTIS, PC$ 4.50/MF$ 3.00.

The final phase of a project designed to consolidate and refine demographic, economic, ethnic, health, education, and welfare statistical information for the 63 counties in Colorado is presented in this report designed for people -- serving agencies at Federal, State, and local levels. The project attempts to demonstrate the feasibility of collecting existing data and ordering it into some coherent scheme so that relationships among the individual data elements become clear. It is stressed that social indicators should be viewed as one method among many in the social planning process. Issues relating to social indicators are discussed and definitions of terms are given. Criteria for the methodology of the project is outlined. A total of 189 variables were computerized to form a printout of a matrix of 189 variables for each of the 63 counties. Current status and concerns of the project are reviewed and future directions are proposed. In conclusion, the accomplishments of the project are highlighted, and concerns for the most efficient and widespread use of the data collected are expressed.

Community Analysis Project. Report No. 1: Chicago Problems Analysis.

Jean E. Bedger, Richard Glasser, Chong Whan Kim, Delia Zemont, and Patricia Prindiville.
Council for Community Services in Metropolitan Chicago, Ill.
Sep 75, 159p
SHR-0000922 Available from Council for Community Services, 64 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604.

A proposal for the development of a comprehensive population and human services information system for the Chicago, Ill., area is outlined, and the methods and findings of the problem analysis component of the proposal are presented. Data were gathered on each of five human need goal areas -- adequate income and economic opportunity, basic material needs and optimal environmental conditions, optimal health, adequate knowledge and skills, optimal personal, family, and social well-being. Sixty-seven data items from various Federal, State, and local agencies were included. Findings are reported on the general population characteristics of Chicago and on community rankings for each goal area and for individual social indicators. The rankings of the communities are illustrated on maps. The analysis shows that income levels no longer distinguish communities. Only 7 of the 76 Chicago area communities are segregated on the basis of income levels. The applications and limitations of the social indicators are discussed. A detailed analysis of one community illustrates the uses of the data. Additional tabular data and supporting documentation are appended.

Community Social Indicators: From Analytical Models to Policy Applications.

Terry Nichols Clark.
Chicago Univ., Ill. Dept. of Sociology.
1973, 34p
SHR-0001799 Pub. in Urban Affairs Quarterly v9 n1 p3-36 Sep 73.

Criteria for selecting community social indicators are discussed, and a model explaining variations in municipal function expenditures on the basis of policy output and impact indicators is presented. Social indicators may be classified as descriptive or analytical, depending on their uses. Descriptive indicators provide information about societal dimensions but are not integrated into an analytical model specifying the relationship of the dimensions. Analytical indicators are integrated into a model of the causes and/or consequences of changes in indicators. Descriptive indicators are needed to fill gaps in information about areas in which policy decisions must be made. Analytical social indicators can be used to explain and predict patterns of association and change. Criteria for selecting indicators include measurability, social importance and shared goals, policy importance, and the extent to which the indicator can be integrated into a model. Two crucial indicators in municipalities are policy outputs (the products of collective decisions) and policy impacts (the changes brought about as a consequence of policy outputs). A model of municipal expenditures based on indicators of policy output and impact is developed, and its policy applications are explored. The use of the 'budget pie' as a format for surveys of citizen attitudes about public policies is suggested. Issues that remain in developing adequate survey instruments are noted, and recommendations for further study of community social indicators are offered. Sample indicators are tabulated, such as expenditures for libraries and public welfare, by sample cities.

Earlier version was presented at the Russell Sage Foundation Conference on Social Indicator Models, New York, July 12-15, 1972.

Comprehensive Social Services Plan for City of Simi Valley.
Second Quarter Rept.

Jim Lee Morgan.
Simi Valley City Dept. of Human Resources, Calif.
1 Apr 76, 64p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000856 Available from NTIS, PC$ 5.25/MF$ 3.00.

Activities related to the development of a comprehensive social services plan for Simi Valley, California are summarized for January 1, 1976 through April 1, 1976 (second quarter). These activities included: (1) establishment by the citizens advisory task force of three working committees concerned with policy development, program development, and monitoring and evaluation; (2) statement of social services goals in six areas related to the Simi Valley Service Identification System; (3) preparation of a draft copy of the human services directory from information collected in an agency inventory; (4) partial implementation of attitude surveys of 600 randomly selected households, 75 community leaders, all social services agencies, and 200 randomly selected welfare recipients; (5) expansion and categorization by topic of the bibliography presented in the first quarter report, with addition of sections in program evaluation, social indicators, and social problems; and (6) preparation of a definition and issues paper on social indicators and development of a preliminary indicator system for Simi Valley. Brief descriptions of each of these project activities, a projection of activities for the third quarter, and a financial statement for the second quarter are presented. Appended materials include: the goal statement; the form used in the community human needs survey; the form used in the attitude survey of human services agencies; the form used in the community service utilization survey; a paper on issues surrounding social indicators; and a preliminary draft of a social indicators system for Simi Valley.

See also related documents; SHR-0000855 and SHR-0000857.

Developing a Plan Manual for Title XX.

Joan W. Miller.
National Inst. of Public Management, Washington, D.C.
Feb 76, 114p
SHR-0000990 Available from Publications Dept., National Institute of Public Management, 1620 Eye St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Terms and concepts important to the development of a comprehensive annual services program plan under Title XX of the Social Security Act are defined in a manual directed to those involved in planning Title XX services. The manual is intended as a checklist and guide, useful both in assuring that all essential elements are included in State planning efforts and in the preparation by each State of its own plan manual. A checklist of Title XX plan requirements is presented. Most of the requirements listed relate to program substance, program justification, or expenditure data. Those requirements related directly to the planning process point out key planning activities from the Federal perspective. Organizational aspects of Title XX planning are discussed, and illustrations are presented of two basic organizational structures: an umbrella organization and a single, welfare-related agency. Other organizational considerations discussed included planning staff, relationship of the planning unit to other offices, coordination with human services agencies, and relationship to other planning units at the State and substate level. Management and scheduling of planning processes are discussed, and sample planning forms are provided. A suggested checklist of events which should be considered in plan development is provided. In a discussion of plan format, outlines and forms which can be used in a comprehensive annual services program plan are suggested. Included are a sample cover plan, Governor's or director's letter, table of contents, and outlines of suggested content for each plan chapter. Appended materials include copies of Title XX statute and regulations, a list of social indicators for which data are available at the national level, and a glossary of terms.

See also SHR-0000989 and SHR-0000991.

Developing Measures of Perceived Life Quality: Results from Several National Surveys.

Frank M. Andrews, and Stephen B. Withey.
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Inst. for Social Research.
May 73, 26p
SHR-0001297 Pub. in Social Indicators Research v1 n1 p1-26 May 74.

A conceptual model for predicting people's general satisfaction with their lives is developed. The model proposes that a person's overall sense of life quality is understandable as a combination of affective responses to life 'domains', which are of two types: role situations and values. Two specific research goals are emphasized in the construction of a measuring instrument: (1) identifying and mapping relevant domains; and (2) determining how affective reactions to those domains combine to affect a global sense of life quality. Using data from national sample surveys of American adults, the basic concepts measured in the model are the ideas of life as a whole, of specific role-related situations within that life, and of evaluated criteria called values. The task of identifying appropriate domains involved the surveys which asked open questions about fears, hopes, and worries; structured interviews; and previously published lists of values. A large number of specific life domains and several global measures of perceived life quality were identified through a variety of mapping and clustering techniques. It was found that a combination of 12 selected domains explained 50 to 60 percent of the variances in an index of overall life quality. This level of explanation was achieved in each of 22 population subgroups. Additive combinations of domains were found to work as well as more complicated combinations of domains.

Developing Productivity Indicators in Human Services: 'The State of the Art.'.

M. Zabezensky.
Board for Fundamental Education, Indianapolis, Ind.
May 75, 62p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000590 Available from BFE, Inc., 333 Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204, $5.50.

A review is presented of the state of the art in the application of productivity measurement theory to human services. The following methods of evaluating human services programs and systems are discussed in detail: direct evaluation, cost-benefit analysis, social indicator assessment, comparison of indirect effects, longitudinal examination of experimental intervention, and proxy measures. Included in the discussion of each method of evaluation is a review of developments to date, measurement techniques utilized, advantages and disadvantages of each approach, and recommendations for improving the measurement theory. It is suggested that, in view of the many evaluative methods available to assess productivity in human services, an eclectic approach is best. This would allow management, policy-makers, and program operators to determine which specific methods and techniques could best be applied to systems' programs to obtain evaluative information. Summaries of evaluation studies and a bibliography are appended.

Empirical Development of Composite Social Indicators.

Louise Conner, and Parker T. Oborn.
Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Jun 75, 106p
SHR-0001015 Available from NTIS, PC$ 6.50/MF$ 3.00.

Factor analysis techniques are applied to county - level data from 1970 for four States (Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Colorado) in a report which provides supporting documentation for a profile of the Social Indicators Project of the Center for Social Research and Development (see SHR-0001010). The analysis procedures are described, and the data are analyzed separately by State. The results of the analyses are compared and similarities discussed. The results indicate that if conceptually organized groups of data are analyzed, subgroups of variables may still be found to exist, and that if relationships among variables which are prominent in the subgroups are studied, the boundaries of the conceptual groups dissolve in a multitude of cross-group relationships.

See also related documents, SHR-0001010, SHR-0001011, SHR-0001013, SHR-0001014.

Evaluation of the Status and Effectiveness of State and Local Human Services Information Systems. Final Aggregate Report. Volume I.

Vinita Mathur, Barry Rosenberg, and Cynthia W. Shockley.
Applied Management Sciences, Inc., Silver Spring, Md.
5 Aug 76, 110p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0001008 Available from NTIS, PC$ 6.50/MF$ 3.00.

The background, methodology, findings, and conclusions of an evaluative study of 30 State and local human service information system (HSIS's) are reported. The study was undertaken to provide DHEW with state-of-the-art information in the HSIS field. The first volume of the two - volume final report contains an executive summary, introductory materials (including the project's definition of an HSIS), an analysis of selected characteristics of HSIS's, conclusions and recommendations, and a brief report of a substudy on technology transfer. The analysis of selected characteristics covers the impact of administrative structure on HSIS's; coordination procedures; confidentiality policies and procedures; problem areas (funding, political, etc.) encountered in the development and operation of HSIS's; transfer methodologies; data utility; and unique or special features of particular systems. For the purpose of the analysis, the systems are grouped as follows: total HSIS's (statewide, multicounty, or county); limited HSIS's (statewide, multicounty or county); and special purpose HSIS's (child abuse and child welfare, family planning, mental health, human service directory compilation, health service delivery, Medicaid management, social indicators, municipal human services development, and juvenile tracking). The second volume of the report presents aggregate findings in greater detail. Separate profiles were also prepared for each system studied.

See also Volume 2, SHR-0001009.

Evaluation of the Status and Effectiveness of State and Local Human Services Information Systems. System Profile: Social Indicators Project.

Barry Rosenberg.
Applied Management Sciences, Inc., Silver Spring, Md.
1976, 18p
SHR-0001010 Available from NTIS, PC$ 4.00/MF$ 3.00.

The Social Indicators Project of the Center for Social Research and Development (CSRD), a division of the Denver Research Institute of the University of Denver, is described. The project was conducted by CSRD for DHEW and was designed to identify indicators of social problems and progress in social development at the county level; create a single data bank for gathering, storing, and analyzing data; identify relationships between socioeconomic conditions and social problems; and produce information useful for regional and State human service planning and evaluation. The primary goal of the project was to provide useful quantitative information about social, economic, and demographic conditions in DHEW Region VIII. The planning and development of the system is discussed and the data base and data processing procedures are described. Among the activities conducted under the project were data collection analysis, development of a recommended data list based on a comprehensive list of social concerns, workshops and seminars to demonstrate the uses of social indicators at various levels, updating of the data base, special analyses based on system data, and technical assistance. Because the project is no longer operational, site visit observations were limited and information on the utility of the system was derived primarily from program documents. It is concluded that the system was well used within Region VIII, but that the use of system outputs outside the region were limited. User comments were favorable. Exhibits summarizing the Social Indicators Project data base and listing the publications of the Social Indicators Project are provided. A bibliography of available system documentation is included.

See also related documents, SHR-0001011, SHR-0001013 - SHR-0001015.

Evaluation Training Package for the Utah State Department of Social Services.

Utah Dept. of Social Services, Salt Lake City.
7 Apr 76, 44p
SHR-0001220 Available from Research Group, Inc., 1230 Healey Bldg., 57 Forsyth St. NW, Atlanta, GA 30303.

Training session guidelines and materials are presented in a manual prepared by the Utah Department of Social Services. The manual is intended to serve three main purposes: (1) to orient State, district, and local human service planners participating in the Title XX planning process with regard to evaluation, what techniques may be used in evaluation, how and why an evaluation is performed, and uses for evaluation; (2) to enable State, district, and local planners to participate in an evaluation system; and (3) to meet contractual agreements between the Utah Department of Social Services and district and local planners in order to train planners in evaluation techniques. The training session is a series of presentations, often accompanied by visual aids, and discussion is encouraged. The context in which an evaluation system is encouraged. The context in which an evaluation system is designed and the evaluation of programs is implemented is addressed. Seven evaluation models are delineated for use in assessing the impact and effectiveness of services or programs: self-evaluation by service providers, surveys by clients of the social service system, 'one-shot' evaluations, the use of social indicators, longitudinal evaluations, sequential needs assessments, and informal evaluations. The selection and use of relevant evaluation results are considered. Emphasis is placed in the training session of a framework for conducting evaluations and the institution of an evaluation system, and the description of methodologies for designing impact evaluation systems.

Experimental Approcach to the Factor Analysis of Socioeconomic Data: Four West Central States.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Jul 74, 213p
SHR-0001013 Available from NTIS, PC$ 9.25/MF$ 3.00.

Factor analyses performed on county - level socioeconomic data for South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Colorado are presented as supporting documentation for a profile of the Social Indicators Project of the Center for Social Research and Development (SHR-0001010). The application of factor analysis to social data and the reading and interpreting of data are discussed. Presentation and interpretation of the factors of each of the States are followed by comparisons of the factor solutions derived from the data and a discussion of the implications of the study. The appendices offer a nontechnical description of factor analytic procedures in general and more specific discussions of the procedures followed in deriving the factors presented in the body of the report.

See also related documents, SHR-0001010, SHR-0001011, SHR-0001014, SHR-0001015.

Experimental Approach to the Factor Analysis of Socioeconomic Data: Four West Central States. Highlights.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
1974, 30p
SHR-0001011 Available from NTIS, PC$ 4.50/MF$ 3.00.

Highlights of a report on an experimental approach to the factor analysis of county - level socioeconomic data for South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Colorado are presented as supporting documentation for a profile of the Social Indicators Project (SHR-0001010). The study shows that the socioeconomic characteristics of county populations cluster into groupings of interrelated phenomena, and the finding of some common dimensions across State lines suggests that at least three of the factors are relatively stable. It is pointed out that a factor analysis does not provide an explanation of why the variables group together as they do, and that the most valid use of the factors is as a sensitizing device to social conditions in the counties of the four States.

See also related documents, SHR-0001010, SHR-0001013 - SHR-0001015.

Guide to Social Indicators for Local Government or How to Improve Your Pclicy Decisions with Information You Didn't Know You Had.

Southern California Association of Governments, Los Angeles. Social Indicators Group.
Oct 75, 31p
SHR-0000843 Available from NTIS, PC$ 4.50/MF$ 3.00.

A document designed to provide local decisionmakers and their technical staff with an insight into the use of statistics as social indicators is presented. Social indicators are defined as statistics about the conditions of society that facilitate social policy choices. These statistics are developed to provide a concise and direct quantitative measure of each condition. The use of social indicators in two areas of local decisionmaking, e.g., estimation of community needs and the allocation of resources, is illustrated. Examples describe development of social indicators to help select target areas for three particular programs: child care centers, mental health funds allocation, and senior citizen nutrition programs. Ten steps in the social indicator development and use process are detailed. It is emphasized that social indicators are not substitutes for the political process, that social indicators are not used to accumulate data about individuals, and that program evaluation cannot be accomplished with social indicators.

How to Develop the Comprehensive Annual Services Plan for Title XX. A Guide for Training.

Joan W. Miller.
National Inst. of Public Management,
Washington, D.C.
Feb 76, 148p
SHR-0000989 Available from Publications Dept., National Institute of Public Management, 1620 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A manual is presented for use in training individuals involved in the planning and operation of programs authorized by Title XX of the Social Security Act. Designed to be used by both State staff and the public, the manual suggests briefly essential steps which should be considered in the development of comprehensive annual services plans under Title XX. Following a summary of the law, the planning requirements of Title XX are outlined. Verbatim statements of the requirements of the law and regulations are also included. Organizational requirements and options of the regulations are listed, and activities which should be included in an annual schedule are suggested. Individual chapters are devoted to each of the following planning processes: inventorying human services; conducting a needs analysis or needs assessment; setting goals and objectives; resources allocation; citizen participation; and monitoring. Each chapter includes background information, a detailed listing of relevant Title XX requirements, and a discussion of procedural options to be considered. Sample planning instruments drawn from programs throughout the country illustrate the processes described. In addition to copies of the Title XX statue and regulations, the appendix includes a listing of social indicators for which data are available at the national level. A glossary of terms also is provided.

See also SHR-0000990 and SHR-0000991.

Human Resources Administration: Papers from the 1975 ASPA National Conference.

Beryl A. Radin.
Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, Austin, Tex.
Nov 75, 79p
SHR-0000919 Available from American Society for Public Administration, 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A selection of presentations made at the 1975 National Conference on Public Administration is offered by the Section on Human Resource Administration. This collection represents an attempt to introduce the Section and its activities and was compiled to discuss issues basic to the field of human resource administration. Two papers analyze the impact of structural change: the first paper examines the impact or reorganization in State departments of human resources; and the second paper provides a case study of a special revenue sharing approach. Research and evaluation are discussed, including guidelines for researchers in service integration, the use of social indicators, and development of a typology of evaluation techniques. Theoretical and practical problems involved in establishing a human service administration education program are detailed, and separate training for human resource administrators is urged. Three specific human resource services are examined in detail: criminal justice, aging, and leisure.

Human Services and Needs Assessment Capacity Building Project: General Report. An Integrated Approach to Human Service Planning, Delivery, and Resource Allocation.
General rept.

Samuel P. Rutland.
Santa Clara County Needs Assessment Project, San Jose, Calif.
1977, 51p
SHR-0001956 Available from NTIS, PC$ 5.25/MF$ 3.00.

A needs assessment project was carried out in Santa Clara County, Calif., to analyze data and develop a mechanism for setting health and social service priorities. The primary objectives of the project were to rationalize the resource allocation process, to determine community need, to base resource allocation on established needs, and to develop a system for information exchange and program planning for human needs on a cooperative basis. A framework for the systematic planning of human services was developed. It incorporated city and county government and special districts, public and private resource allocators, a needs assessment advisory board, human service policy planning staff, service organizations and agency input, and a citizen involvement structure and process. In the derivation of a needs assessment methodology, subelements of needs assessment were noted as need identification, monitoring, interpretation of data, service area inventory, development of a general social policy plan, statement of social policy, and evaluation of program effectiveness. Three general approaches to needs assessment were identified, including surveys, social profiles and social indicators analysis, and interactive processes. An annotated bibliography is provided. Appendices contain additional information on the needs assessment project.

Location Criteria for Community Information and Service Centers (CISC's).

Cleve Hopkins.
Office of Telecommunications, Washington, D.C.
Jun 75, 106p
COM-75-11204 Available from NTIS, PC$ 6.50/MF$ 3.00.

Information and quantitative methodology are provided for use in selecting locations for prototype Community Information and Service Centers (CISC's). The purpose of the CISC is to provide residents with a central source of information concerning their local government. Other activities of the CISC staff include certain direct service functions, as well as collection of information on citizen attitudes toward local government and its programs. The basic long-range objective of the CISC program is to enable a more rapid and satisfying exchange of information between residents and local government using modern automated telecommunications technology. Thirty - nine local area social indicators for use in site location are identified and applied to a site selection for Baltimore, Maryland. Criteria for site selection within the local area include access time, availability of service, need, timeliness, value and volume of service provided, eligibility for service, and threshold levels for noticeable value. Possible structures for CISC use include schools, firehouses, welfare centers, police stations, new facilities, multipurpose centers, shopping malls, and others. It is noted that the selected site must be on neutral ground within the community. The document includes supportive tabular data, a list of references and data sources, and appended materials relative to urban facility location.

One of a series of four on CISC use.

National Approaches tc Developing Social Indicators.

Abbott L. Ferriss.
1975, 12p
SHR-0000497 Pub. in Social Indicators Research v2 n1 p81-92 Jun 75.

Concepts underlying social indicator reports issued for Canada, France, Great Britain, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Phillipines, Sweden, the United States, and West Germany are reviewed. Two major themes emerge from these volumes: social indicators which reflect the welfare of the population, broadly conceived; and social indicators which reflect social policies, social concerns, policy interests, or goals. Generally, each volume attempts to depict welfare trends or status of the population through indexes of crime and public safety, education, employment, income and wealth, health, housing, and population characteristics. These major topics are supplemented with a number of other indicators, varying from country to country. Each national set of data is limited by the stage of development of the particular statistical system, and the selection of statistical series for presentation is made on a slightly different basis by each country. It is noted that the more sophisticated approach of disaggregating indicators on the basis of a presumed causative or correlated structural feature (e.g., infant mortality by income or occupation) suggests a direction for future uses of social indicators. An extension of this approach, i.e., the modeling of the social system in sufficient detail to allow simulation of the system, is seen as the path toward effective use of social indicators in the future. Selection of social indicators that reflect social processes is proposed, with orientation around the concepts of vital processes, socialization and participation, mobility and stratification, maintaining security, and control and coordination by which social order is attained. A bibliography of national reports is included.

Needs Assessment.
Bibliography.

PROJECT SHARE (HEW), Rockville, Md.
Aug 76, 77p
SHR-0200201 Available from NTIS, PC$ 6.00/MF$ 3.00.

A two-part bibliography on needs assessment is presented. The first section contains 200-word abstracts for 25 documents from the PROJECT SHARE collection. Some of the documents deal solely with methodologies for performing needs assessments, while others describe and evaluate results of needs assessment studies. An overview of needs assessment research and methodologies is among the documents abstracted, as are training materials. Accompanying each abstract is a notice of the availability of the document and, where appropriate, of an executive summary from PROJECT SHARE. An alphabetic list of authors is provided. The second section is an annotated bibliography of needs assessment developed by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. Literature in the areas of needs assessment, social indicators, resource assessment, evaluative research, service utilization analysis, and organizational analysis is cited. The listing includes articles describing various methodologies that have been used to assess needs, including the key informant approach, the community forum approach, analysis of existing client records, social indicators analysis, and field surveys of communities or clients. Articles on social indicators describe specific indicators and some of the policy implications of these statistics. Methodological work in the area of resource assessment is represented in other listings, as are evaluation research methodologies and approaches to service utilization analysis. Some of the articles in the section on organizational analysis address significant organizational variables that affect the extent to which needs assessment information will be used.

This is number two in PROJECT SHARE'S Human Services Bibliography Series.

Need Assessment in Health and Human Services.
Proceedings of the Louisville National Conference.

Roger A. Bell, Joseph F. Aponte, Stanley A. Murrell, and Martin Sundel.
Louisville Univ., Ky.
1976, 372p
SHR-0001452 Available from NTIS, PC$12.50/MF$ 3.00.

The proceedings of a national conference on needs assessment in health and human services are documented. The conference provided a scientific forum for examination of sociohistorical forces impinging on human service agencies, conceptual issues, methodological considerations, and the use of need assessment data in program planning. The presentations included in the conference proceedings cover the following: identifying and assessing need; social mandates and Federal legislation (implications for health and planning); the definition and identification of human service needs in a community context; socioecological determinants of health status; application of systems theory in assessment of community needs; measurement of health status; process steps for converting need assessment data into program operations; a case study of a need assessment program in a human service organization; and implications of stressful life events and illness for need assessment. Other topics include: use of social indicators in estimating health needs; use of client utilization data to determine social planning needs; use of the field survey to estimate health needs in the general population; the value of epidemiological study of mental illness for need assessment; the nominal group method in the assessment of community needs; a convergent assessment model for determining health status and assessing need; translating need assessment and resource identification data into human service goals; and integrating need assessment with evaluation. Conference evaluation documents and a list of participants are appended.

Conference held March 9-12, 1976.

Place of Social Services in Welfare Policy: An Assessment of Federal Policy Changes and Their Impact on Texas.

Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, Austin, Tex. Social Services Policy Research Project.
1974, 68p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000049 Available from the Office of Publications, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, Drawer Y, University Station, Austin, Tex. 78712, $3.00.

The role of social services in the welfare system of the Nation in general and Texas in particular is discussed in this report which also examines the limitations imposed by Federal regulations, and describes recent Federal welfare actions affecting the delivery of social services at the State level. The history of social services accounting and evaluation is presented, and the evolution of social indicators, systems analysis, planning-programming-budgeting systems and cost-benefit analysis as evaluation methodologies is described. The components of an ideal social services accounting and evaluation system are outlined, including evaluation of delivery efficiency and approaches to the measurement of short-term and long-run results. The realities of social services accounting and evaluation are presented with the organization of the Department of Public Welfare reviewed, field staff views described, and the difficulties of the Department with the State government and citizens of Texas analyzed. The final chapter presents a detailed overview of the findings and recommendations of the report. A bibliography is furnished, and appendices present data on the State's retroactive claims for Federal funds for social services, proposed rules for social services, and flow charts of the Texas State Department of Public Welfare prior to and after 1968.

This is Policy Research Project Report number 5.

Planning for Change: Needs Assessment Approaches.

George J. Warheit, Roger A. Bell, and John J. Schwab.
Florida Univ., Gainesville. Dept. of Psychiatry.
1974, 229p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000786 Available from J. Hillis Miller Health Center, Box 722, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32610, $6.00.

Basic processes and procedures are outlined which can be used when conducting needs assessment studies in community settings. Five needs assessment approaches are discussed: (1) the key informant approach; (2) the community forum approach; (3) the rates under treatment approach; (4) the social indicators approach; and (5) the field survey approach. Activity checklists, worksheets, data collection instruments, and other aids to researchers are described. Needs assessment program is defined as an attempt to enumerate the needs of a population living in a community. It is suggested that such a program involves two major steps: the application of a measuring tool or an array of tools to a defined social area, and the application of judgment to assess the significance of information in order to determine the priorities for program planning and service development. The procedures for writing a needs assessment program report are outlined, and the factors that affect the use of the findings from a needs assessment program are noted. Information is provided on sampling and data collection techniques and on the construction of research instruments and on the recruitment, training, and supervision of interviewers in field surveys. Report appendices provide forms and survey instruments which may be used in conducting needs assessment studies.

Planning 1968. Selected Papers from the American Society of Planning Officials National Planning Conference.

American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago, Ill. 1968, 322p
SHR-0001539 Available from American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637.

The emphasis of the conference was on urban problems and dilemmas and on planning approaches to these problems. In the introductory lecture, it was noted that planning is moving away from a technological exercise and into the area of a major managerial undertaking. The greatest single issue in planning was concluded to be the sharing of power. The issues addressed in the papers presented are: city planning and the riot-torn city; the relationships of advocacy planning, participatory democracy, and representative government; reconciling planning decisions and political choices; planning as an instrument of social change; approaches to public intervention; and social indicators. Additional papers dealt with public planning and the private economy, complementary planning systems, education for community service, social goals, a political agenda, and urban design. Specific examples in solving metropolitan and regional issues in the Bay Area of California are cited, and trends in State planning are noted. Conservation versus economic development, and the clash of values between suburb, city, and region are discussed. The annual business meeting of the society is included.

Held in San Francisco, Calif., May 4-9, 1968.

Planning Programming Budgeting Systems and Social Welfare.

Edward E. Schwartz.
Chicago Univ., Ill. School of Social Service Administration.
1970, 64p
SHR-0000933 Available from the University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration, 969 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Applications of the planning, programming, and budgeting system (PPBS) for social welfare programs are considered in a series of papers presented at a workshop held during the Second National Professional Symposium of the National Association of Social Workers in May 1968 on evaluating the delivery of social welfare services. In the first paper, President Johnson's full support of PPBS as a comprehensive approach to planning and administration is described, as are the effects on DHEW of the executive order that PPBS be adopted by all Federal departments. A discussion of PPBS from the point of view of an operating agency (the Veterans Administration) includes the following considerations: the reasons for the agency's decision to adopt the PPBS approach; (2) the intended content of its particular application of PPBS; (3) the extent to which the agency was able to make the application as planned; (4) problems involved and ways of dealing with them; and (5) a general evaluation of the utility of PPBS. The third paper assesses the relationship of PPBS to the formulation of social policy from the point of view of a social work educator, while a fourth centers on the relationship, existing and potential, between PPBS and evaluation research. Various approaches to the analysis of social service systems are alsc considered, and the general movement toward increasingly fuller description and more valid measurement of system components is traced. Included here are discussions of periodic statistical reporting, time studies and cost accounting, work measurement and cost analysis, performance and program budgeting, evaluation research, cost-benefit analysis, PPBS and systems analysis, information systems, and social indicators. A list of 105 references accompanies the final paper.

Present Status and Future Directions of the Human Services Planning and Coordination Project.

Maryland Dept. of State Planning, Baltimore.
Dec 74, 75p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000085 Available from NTIS, PC$ 5.25/MF$ 3.00.

The status of the Human Services Planning and Coordination Project of the Maryland Department of State Planning, designed to provide a framework for reviewing and analyzing services needed by Maryland citizens, is assessed. A study design for the Project was developed by a committee of persons representing Federal, State, local, and regional agencies; nongovernmental agencies provided input and continue to participate. The Human Services Task Force was formed to provide information, review reports, and provide liaison with State, regional, and local agencies. A classification scheme for analysis of need and resource information based on an activity sector / target population framework was devised. This framework also serves as a method for categorizing information. An inventory of all State human service programs was compiled and agency interviews were conducted to determine current departmental planning activities and the extent of interagency cooperation. Social indicators which can aid in the identification of need are currently being developed. Other aspects of the Project which are still in the developmental stage are involvement of the Executive Department in the planning process, information about volunteer services, identification of issues by activity sector, and an evaluation mechanism. Plans for 1975 include planning seminars and agency staff augmentation. The appendix contains the classification scheme and a roster of Task Force members.

Process Documentation: The Development of Social Indicators and Selection of the Project Demonstration Area.

Memphis Human Services Div., Tenn. Memphis-Shelby County Human Services Partnership Project.
Nov 76, 61p
SHR-0002035 Available from NTIS, PC$ 5.25/MF$ 3.00.

The development of social indicators for use in analyzing and comparing social conditions in municipal census tracts is documented. The use of a set of indicators in selecting a target area for a human services planning and delivery demonstration project is described. This social indicator research was done as part of a capacity building project involving the City of Memphis, the United Way of Greater Memphis, Shelby County, the State of Tennessee, and the Memphis State University Services Co-op. Fifteen indicators were identified, ranked, and weighted: these included median family income, overcrowding, percent receiving public assistance income, percent female-headed households, infant mortality, index of medical underservice, unemployment rate, morbidity rate, birth rate, death rate, number of physicians per 1,000, percent retired-headed households, residential density, median education, and occupational breakdown. Z indices were compiled from the 15 Z scores for each census tract, allowing comparison among the tracts according to their Z indices. Charts and tables documenting the social indicator development process are presented, together with worksheets demonstrating the derivation of the Z scores and indices. Portions of this document may not be fully legible.

Proposed System for State of Maryland Human Services Planning. Volume I.

Research Group, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Jul 74, 53p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0002093 Available from Research Group, Inc., 1230 Healey Bldg., 57 Forsythe St., NW, Atlanta, GA 30303.

A human service planning system for the State of Maryland is proposed in which the Department of State Planning coordinates with operating line departments the preparation of policy and program recommendations for the Governor and the Maryland General Assembly. Five components comprise the planning system: planning activities, planning elements, planning work tasks, an activity sector and target population group classification framework and an array of social indicators to measure progress toward goals and objectives, and condition and trend analyses. Planning activities include inventory and classification, analysis, assessment of alternative human service strategies, and recommendations. Planning elements are concerned with human service requirements, human service programs, human service goals and objectives, and resource allocation. Activity sector classifications are enumerated, along with types of social indicators. State activity in the field of human services is discussed. Problems and issues related to agency operations and planning programs are identified. Goals and objectives for the human service planning system are addressed, and a distinction is made between management goals and human service goals. Planning activities and the organization and administration of the human service planning system are described. Work tasks are outlined by planning activity and element to illustrate the relationship between steps in the planning process.

See also Volumes 2 and 3, SHR-0002094 and SHR-0002095.

Proposed System for State of Maryland Human Services Planning. Volume II.
Technical appendices.

Research Group, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
1974, 110p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0002094 Available from Research Group, Inc., 1230 Healey Bldg., 57 Forsythe St., NW, Atlanta, GA 30303.

Information is provided in five technical appendices to a report on the development of a human service planning system for the State of Maryland. State agency human service issues are classified in the first appendix according to the following activity sectors: preservation and improvement of health, promotion of public safety and order, economic well-being, educational development, adequate housing and community environment, meeting human transportation needs, and social well-being. The second appendix contains the program inventory and interview form. The third appendix is concerned with the use of social indicators in human service planning. The availability, desirability, and feasibility of social indicator data in Maryland are discussed. In the fourth appendix, procedures are described for using social indicator data in the preparation of a conditions and trends report to reflect human service planning. Options for citizen participation in the Maryland human service planning process are detailed in the fifth appendix.

See also Volumes 1 and 3, SHR-0002093 and SHR-0002095.

Putting Social Indicators to Work.
Annotated bibliography.

California State Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento.
Apr 77, 76p
SHR-0001823 Available from NTIS, PC$ 6.00/MF$ 3.00.

Reports of Federal, State, county, and municipal projects involving the use of social indicators to construct community profiles are summarized in an annotated bibliography. Although the bibliography focuses on social profiles based on objective, quantitative data, some projects in which community conditions were assessed on the basis of the perceptions and attitudes of residents are included. The bibliography opens with assessments and listings of projects (excluding Calif.) arranged by level: Federal, State, and local. A separate section is devoted to social indicator / social profile projects in California. Projects undertaken by nongovernment groups and bibliographies on social indicators are listed. The index is presented in a matrix format, allowing identification of projects by level of aggregation, time period, type of analysis, type of data used, and method used to present information. The assessment of State projects notes that many (31) States have taken the first steps in social accounting through specific projects, that very few State projects analyze data below the county of multicounty level, and that more information is available on a State or county basis than on a census tract or neighborhood basis. The assessment of local-level projects notes that most projects reflect the characteristics of each community, the types of data available, and the strengths and interests of the staff that prepared the profile.

Readings on Human Services Planning. A Selection of Writings on the Subject of Human Services Planning.

Gerald T. Horton, Carol J. Latta, Marian Glustrom, and Joan Hutchinson Miller.
Research Group, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Sep 75, 176p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000316 Available from The Research Group, Inc., 1230 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.

A selection of writings on the subject of human services planning is presented in this anthology prepared by the Human Services Institute for Children and Families, Inc. The fourteen articles reviewing human planning literature since 1968 examine: a definition of human services and their classification into case services and public social utilities; why social planning is necessary in terms of program development and project design; obstacles to social planning; and the eight tasks that form the planner's job. Other topics included are: organizational aspects of human services planning and the characteristics of planning organizations; a description of the professional characteristics of the planner; and an outline of a proposed State human services planning system. The intergovernmental dimensions of human services planning are considered, as seen from the State governmental level. Use of research in planning is discussed, including social indicators and their use as measuring tools. A definition of needs assessment is given, and information that should be included in a general needs assessment is identified. The characteristics of a useful information system for human services planning and decision - making is included, together with a paper dealing with the concept of citizen participation in any public activity. The final article presents a philosophical and theoretical discussion of planning within an intellectual tradition and framework.

Recommended Social Service Plan. Monmouth County New Jersey. 1976.

Monmouth County Welfare Board, Tinton Falls, N.J. Planning and Research Div.
Feb 76, 279p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000823 Available from NTIS, PC$11.00/MF$ 3.00.

A social service plan for Monmouth County, New Jersey is presented by the Monmouth County Welfare Board. Prepared to meet specifications of Title XX of the amendments to the Social Security Act, the plan includes background data about Monmouth County. Over 60 social service needs are identified according to selected social indicators. An inventory of social services resources is based on a questionnaire sent to more than 150 public and private agencies. These services are listed by service cluster, so that agencies may appear in the inventory more than one time. The scope of the plan includes delineation of goals and service priorities and discussions of the mandates of and constraints on the social service delivery system. Organizational patterns and relationships of the human service programs in Monmouth County are outlined. Special projects and prospective programs are surveyed and recommendations are offered for an adequately funded Social Service Planning Board. The problem that would confront such a Board and the resources to make the Board effective are discussed.

Report on the Management and Support Services Component - Racine County Human Services Pilot Project - Integrated Human Service Agency.

Technical Assistance and Planning Associates, Ltd., Chicago, Ill.
Aug 76, 313p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0001251 Available from NTIS, PC$11.75/MF$ 3.00.

A pilot human service integration project in Racine County, Wisconsin, is described. The administrative / management component of the project is detailed. Planning and monitoring subelements are addressed, as well as interfaces between management and operational processes. Planning is defined to include both process and product. The planning process is considered to be a problem-solving approach, based on information obtained from other elements of the human service system. Steps involved in planning are outlined, with emphasis on problem identification, goal setting, and the development of standing and single use plans. Basic procedures to follow in the monitoring and control process are delineated. The social indicators and key informant approaches to monitoring and control are detailed. The conduct of a provider resource assessment is discussed. Human service system evaluation is addressed, and the importance of provider and client feedback to the system is stressed. Interfaces between management and operational processes in the pilot project are reviewed and illustrated. The administrative component of the project is represented by a planning and monitoring model encompassing 13 functional areas. A functional organization chart for the management and support services of Racine County's human service agency is included. Appendixes provide additional information on budgeting aspects of the Racine County human service pilot project, the county's comprehensive annual human service plan, proposals for the development of a long-term human service plan and coordinating board, and the data reporting and fiscal systems of the report.

Research Utilization and the Social Indicators Project.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Jan 75, 23p
SHR-0000103 Available from NTIS, PC$ 4.00/MF$ 3.00.

An overview of the development and the activities of the research utilization of the Social Indicators Project is presented in this report. The development of research utilization evolved from a minor by-product of the project to a major focus of staff concern. It occurred naturally from users' increased awareness of project publications and interest in relating project outcomes and insights to their own specific problems. Working through workshops, seminars, and meetings the staff developed a linkage role, serving as disseminators and translators of specialized information to potential users, fostering their understanding of the data and increasing the likelihood of effective utilization. Plans for fiscal year 1974-75 include scrutinizing data used in workshops and meetings to judge effectiveness and possible necessary alterations, performing special limited data analyses, and developing projections or trends, providing computer mapping on a limited basis, and other expanded activities. Nineteen publications have been produced, and the list is appended. Workship and seminars schedules are included with dates and subject matter, and examples of technical assistance materials are outlined.

Review of the Literature on Social Indicators.

Parker T. Oborn.
Denver Univ., Colo. Social Welfare Research Inst.
Dec 72, 98p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
PB-238 853 Available from NTIS, PC$ 6.00/MF$ 3.00.

A review of literature in the field of social indicators is presented. The document opens with an overview of the literature in the field and an outline of the historical development of social indicators. The value of and need for social indicators are discussed, followed by definitions of social indicators, social accounting, quality of life, aggregation and disaggregation, surrogates, and input and output. The purpose and function of social indicators are reviewed, and the a priori and empirical search approaches to developing social indicators are described. The design of social indicators is discussed, including quantitative versus qualitative approaches, various categorizations of social indicators, and guidelines for development of indicators. Problems inherent in such development, e.g., validity, reliability, and data source availability, are discussed. Perspectives on the future role of social indicators are presented. A major caution is offered against any further needless proliferation of data. It is suggested that a great deal more work be done with data that are presently available. One recommendation is the use of specifically and carefully designed survey research as a tool for verifying or denigrating information and findings based on existing data. Footnotes and a 21-page bibliography are included. The bibliography incorporates books, journal articles, and government reports dating from 1930 through 1972.

Social Accounting for Oregon, 1976. Indicators of Depressed Socio-Economic Conditions.

Don C. Kohl.
Oregon Dept. of Human Resources, Salem. State Community Services Program.
1976, 407p
SHR-0001596 Available from Oregon State Community Services Program, 772 Commercial St., SE, Salem, OR 97310.

Guidelines for the development of a comprehensive and standardized human resource information system are outlined, based on indicators of depressed social and economic conditions in the State of Oregon. Major indicator variables are noted as population, public assistance, housing, health, education, economic status, social disorder, and migrants. Socioeconomic indicators are considered to be components of social accounting. Social accounting is defined as the quantitative representation of certain social and economic conditions. Social indicators in Oregon and their component data are presented in all or several of the following forms: magnitude, rate, percent, rank by percent, rank by number, and graphics. Sources of population, public assistance, housing, health, education, economic, social disorganization, and migrant data are noted. Extensive tabular data on the depressed social and economic conditions of Oregon residents are provided in State and county profile sheets. The data primarily cover the years of 1974 and 1975.

Social and Health Indicators System. Atlanta:
Part 1.

John C. Deshaies, and Harold C. Wallach.
Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Census Study.
Apr 74, 61p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000886 Available from Subscription Service, Bureau of the Census, Room 1121-4, Washington, D.C. 20233.

A system of social, health, and resource indicators is developed for Atlanta, Georgia to serve as a mechanism for monitoring the health status and social and economic well-being of populations receiving Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) services. Stage I, which comprises this volume, consists of identifying and assessing data sources, data files, and access sources to determine the feasibility of developing the indicator system. Stage II involves construction and initial implementation of the indicator system, and Stage III will establish a basis for continuing operation. Health service facilities, including the Southside Comprehensive Health Center which provides OEO services, are located. A list of available data sources is provided for indicators of: health, welfare, education, employment and unemployment, housing, transportation resources, taxation, stress on the social system, recreation, and land use. A study design for Stage II consists of three major steps: collect and summarize data; design, develop, and initially implement the indicator system; and analyze, interpret, and report initial results. Creation of a summary data tape and construction of indicators matrices are discussed. The appendix contains social indicator matrices for the 10 indicator areas.

See also Part 2, SHR-0000887.

Social Change Index - An Objective Means to Discern and Measure the Relative Current Social Condition of Cities, Towns, and Their Sub-Committees.

Donald G. Colley.
Jan 75, 26p
SHR-0000791 Pub. in Social Indicators Research v2 p93-118 1975.

A social change index is described that was developed in response to social planning needs in Rhode Island. The index can be used to identify the social pathology of communities on an objective basis. It is derived from a combination of social indicators which are reported by census tract in Rhode Island on an annual basis. The following social indicators are included in the index: children born out of wedlock, deaths, hepatitis, low birth weight infants, venereal disease, and a dependency ratio (persons who depend upon others for food, shelter, and education). The social change index is considered to be particularly useful for interdecennial years because high mobility rates, especially in central cities, cause census data to be unrepresentative in many cases. In addition to serving as a means for identifying social needs and problem areas, the index may be used for priority ranking of needs for social program services, program monitoring, and program evaluation. It is anticipated that Rhode Island will institute a Committee on Social Statistics to encourage State agencies to publish their social statistics by census tract in annual reports. It is presumed that a larger number of social indicators will thus be available for inclusion in the social change index to increase its accuracy.

Social Indicator Models.

Kenneth C. Land, and Seymour Spilerman.
Illinois Univ. at Urbana - Champaign. Dept. of Sociology.
1975, 411p
SHR-0001631 Available from Russell Sage Foundation, 230 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017.

A series of papers by 18 authors on replication, longitudinal, and dynamic social indicator models is provided. The papers were part of a conference on social indicator models that was held in 1972. Replication models are based on data from repeated cross - sectional sample surveys. Longitudinal studies are concerned with repeated observations on the same individuals or structural units. Dynamic models are time - dependent and can be used in a more explicit manner than replication models. It is pointed out, however, that dynamic models are not necessarily restricted to longitudinal data. Conceptual issues in model construction and social indicator forecasting are addressed. It is felt that social indicator models will most likely assume a replication or a longitudinal form, depending upon indicator data to be analyzed and effects to be incorporated in the models. Ways in which social indicator models may be constructed and analyzed in differing contexts are detailed. Characteristics of social indicators are examined, along with types of indicators and social indicator models. Three types of social indicators are noted for the measurement of social conditions: (1) output descriptive indicators, (2) other descriptive indicators, and (3) analytic indicators. The content of social indicators is outlined. Thirteen papers expand on theoretical and practical aspects of social indicator models.

Social Indicator Study of the Aged: Questionnaire.

Colorado Dept. of Social Services, Denver. Div. of Services for the Aging.
Oct 73, 21p
SHR-0001225 Available from NTIS, PC$ 4.00/MF$ 3.00.

A questionnaire is presented for obtaining information about the housing situation of a particular survey population. The questions are designed so that answers can be provided in a simple and straightforward manner. Basic instructions for interviewers are given. Information to be considered in surveying the members of a household and in obtaining data on a respondent's housing situation is provided. A household is defined as all persons who occupy a housing unit, including related family members and all unrelated persons who reside in the unit. Living arrangements for institutional inmates or other groups containing five or more persons unrelated to the person in charge are considered as group quarters. Respondents who are permanent residents of a hospital or nursing home are categorized as living in group quarters. Topics covered in the questionnaire include the following: composition of household, head of household, number of people in household aged 65 years or older, age, marital status, education, race, sex, type of dwelling unit, physical facilities in household, availability of hot running water, payment mechanism for household (rental versus onwership), existence of a telephone, household environment (internal and external), satisfaction with housing situation, neighborhood crime, sociability with neighbors, employment, leisure time, travel, satisfaction with life in general, illness history, difficulties experienced by the elderly, nutrition, use of food stamps, and financial situation.

Social Indicators.

Raymond A. Bauer.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Mass.
1966, 357p
SHR-0001233 Available from MIT Press, 28 Carleton St., Cambridge, MA 02142.

The need to anticipate the social consequences of rapid technological change is examined in the second volume of a series concerned primarily with the impact of the space program on society in the United States. The volume deals with the problems of anticipating the secondary effects of the space program and proposes a means by which society can assess its present and past to provide a basis for anticipating, rather than predicting, the future. It is suggested that the highly developed national system of economic indicators, which allows the detailed measurement of the state of the economy, needs to be supplemented by a set of indicators that will provide information on the state of society in areas not usually subject to quantitative measurement. A general model for an international system of national social accounts is described. According to the model, the state of any nation at any period of time can be analyzed in terms of two multidimensional elements: system structure and system performance. System structure deals with the internal relations among the system's parts. System performance concerns the acquiring of inputs and their transformation into outputs. The model can be applied to describe the unique characteristics of any country regardless of level of industrial development or type of political regime. The major dimensions of the model's two elements are discussed, and difficulties involved in developing and using social indicators on the basis of the model are addressed. Research needs in social indicator development are discussed, and problems of organizational feedback are considered.

Social Indicators, 1973: A Review Symposium.

Roxann Van Dusen.
Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators, Washington, D.C.
1974, 94p
SHR-G0C0648 Available from Social Science Research Council, Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators, 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, $3.00.

Discussions based on a symposium concerning the publication 'Social Indicators, 1973' are presented. The symposium was assembled to discuss and evaluate a publication of the Social Science Research Council's Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators and to highlight the potential uses of the publication and its data base. A general summary of the conference proceedings is presented, followed by emphasis on the broad issues involved in education for utilization of social indicators. 'Social Indicators, 1973' is compared with publications of the same type in other countries. The efforts to publish social indicator reports in five countries -- Britain, France, Sweden, Norway, and the U.S. -- are considered and the U.S. report is compared with those of the other countries with respect to the chapters on health. Statistical problems encountered in preparing a social report such as 'Social Indicators, 1973' are discussed. A list of conference participants and cited references are included.

Social Indicators, 1973. Selected Statistics on Social Conditions and Trends in the United States.

Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C.
Statistical Policy Div.
1973, 258p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0001264 Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402,
Order number 0324-00256.

Selected data reflecting social conditions and trends in the United States are presented in a statistical review covering eight major social areas: health; public safety; education; employment; income; housing; leisure and recreation; and population. Within each major area, social concerns are identified that reveal the general status of the population and that depict conditions relevant to national policy. These concerns embody the following social objectives: good health and long life; freedom from crime and the fear of crime; sufficient education to take part in society and to make the most of one's abilities; the opportunity to work at a job that is satisfying and rewarding; income sufficient to cover the necessities of life with opportunities for improvement; housing that is comfortable within a congenial environment; and time and opportunity for discretionary activities. For each area of social concern, at least one statistical measure is identified. The indicators are primarily time series showing national totals. In most cases, national totals are disaggregated to show at least the age, sex, and racial characteristics of the population. Aside from a few regional breakdowns, disaggregation is at the national level. The statistics, most of which are taken from Federal sources, are primarily objective in nature. Each section contains a brief text, charts, technical notes, and the tables from which the charts were derived. Data sources are indicated.

Social Indicators and the Life Cycle.

Martin H. Krieger.
California Univ., Berkeley. Inst. of Urban and Regional Development.
Nov 71, 13p
SHR-0001713 Pub. in Socio-Economic Planning Sciences v6 p305-317 1972.

An approach to policymaking and program evaluation based on life cycle-oriented social indicators is described. The life cycle is a way of viewing human development as a sequence of stages. Each stage is characterized by certain conflicts, the successful resolution of which results in identifiable gains in 'self' and marks transition to the next stage. It is possible to develop measures of the population included in each stage, measures of failure relevant to the completion of each stage, and policies that have particular bearing on each stage. For example, the initial stage of infancy is characterized by a conflict between trust and mistrust. Successful resolution of that conflict results in hope, and the transition to early childhood follows. The population in the infancy stage consists of all persons from birth to 1 year of age. Measures of failure in the infancy stage include autism and motor skill development. A related policy concern is the prenatal care of mothers. Procedures for using life cycle data in social indicators and for using a life cycle orientation in program evaluation are expressed mathematically, discussed, and illustrated. It is noted that, whereas conventional indicators are programmatic in orientation, a life cycle indicator can cut across programmatic classifications (e.g., housing, education) to show the integrated effects of programs on people.

Social Indicators and Urban Decision-Making.

Harlan Cooper, John Michaelson, Paul Shoemaker,
and Gregg Young.
Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, Austin, Tex.
1973, 206p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000224 Available from NTIS, PC$ 9.25/MF$ 3.00.

A community analysis research project is described that was carried out in 1973 to assess the applicability of social indicators to urban decision-making. The approach adopted for the project addressed the following research priorities: (1) assessment of the state of the art regarding social indicators; (2) determination of social statistics available to local governments in HUD's (Department of Housing and Urban Development) southwest region and local government sophistication in employing this information for decision-making purposes; (3) critique of consultant products marketed in the region which are aimed at describing community conditions; and (4) identification of social indicators which describe urban quality of life in a broad sense rather than those which reflect the performance of a limited number of governmental programs. Both research methods and findings for each of these research priorities are discussed. An introductory set of community indicators is provided which may be applied to cities in the southwest region. Individual community indicators are explained, along with a delineation of the selection rationale used in choosing them. Particular urban decision-making applications for the indicators are outlined, and the cost of introducing the indicators to a city of moderate size is estimated. The viability of an indicator approach is examined, as is the analytical potential of community indicators. Strategies are proposed for consideration by HUD to introduce community indicators to urban decision-makers. Appendices provide additional information on procedures followed in the research project.

Social Indicators for Small Areas. Papers Presented at the Conference on Small-Area Statistics.

American Statistical Association, Washington, D.C.
May 73, 72p
SHAR-0001265 Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, Order number 0324-00193.

Five papers concerning social indicators for small areas were presented at the Small Area Statistics Conference of the American Statistical Association. The conference covered an array of statistical efforts to bring the social indicator movement to small areas and to transform it from theory to practical application. Two papers describe work based on sophisticated statistical methodology. The first paper deals with the effort to develop a practical ongoing social indicator system in the District of Columbia; it focuses on the creation and use of composite indicators using census tracts as geographic units. The second paper provides an overview of Census Bureau methodological work drawing on a broad range of statistical tools. A large scale effort in Los Angeles, California, to create and utilize a scientific urban matrix is described. A summarized review of definitional and conceptual issues involved in the use of indicators by the Urban Institute is provided. The final paper is concerned with a set of social dimensions created from 1970 census data. Exhibits follow each paper.

Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Colorado.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Feb 73, 67p
SHR-0000014. Available from NTIS, PC$ 5.25/MF$ 3.00.

A rank ordering of data of 189 variables for the 63 Colorado counties is presented in this report which is the first of several planned publications based on the Social Indicators Project data. In developing this rank ordering only data already existing or collected by State and Federal agencies were used. For Colorado, the pilot for the other States in the region, over 750 variables were examined with 189 meeting the standards for inclusion. Data for all the other States, including Utah, was chosen to be as similar as possible to the Colorado variables. The report provides a comparative description for each county on 189 variables which may aid in allocating funds in relation to need, provide base data for evaluation purposes, and encourage a comprehensive and comparative approach to social planning. Terms are defined, and limitations of data explained. The variables are categorized into: demographic, economic, health, education, welfare, and ethnic. Tables present variables according to category, computer symbols, range for the State, mean and median, skewness, and actual rank - ordering of the counties.

Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Montana.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Jun 73, 56p
SHR-0000013 Available from NTIS, PC$ 5.25/MF$ 3.00.

A rank ordering of data of 116 variables for the 56 Montana counties is presented in this report which is the fourth of several planned publications based on the Social Indicators Project data. In developing this rank ordering only data already existing or collected by State and Federal agencies were used. For Colorado, the pilot for the other States in the region, over 750 variables were examined with 189 meeting the standards for inclusion. Data for all the other States, including Utah, was chosen to be as similar as possible to the Colorado variables. The report provides a comparative description for each county on 116 variables which may aid in allocating funds in relation to need, provide base data for evaluation purposes, and encourage a comprehensive and comparative approach to social planning. Terms are defined, and limitations of data explained. The variables are categorized into: demographic, economic, health, education, welfare, and ethnic. Tables present variables according to category, computer symbols, range for the State, mean and median, skewness, and actual rank - ordering of the counties.

Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for North Dakota.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Apr 73, 51p
SHR-0000011 Available from NTIS, PC$ 5.25/MF$ 3.00.

A rank ordering of data of 118 variables for the 53 North Dakota counties is presented in this report which is the third of several planned publications based on the Social Indicators Project data. In developing this rank ordering only data already existing or collected by State and Federal agencies were used. For Colorado, the pilot for the other States in the region, over 750 variables were examined with 189 meeting the standards for inclusion. Data for all the other States, including Utah, was chosen to be as similar as possible to the Colorado variables. The report provides a comparative description for each county on 118 variables which may aid in allocating funds in relation to need, provide base data for evaluation purposes, and encourage a comprehensive and comparative approach to social planning. Terms are defined, and limitations of data explained. The variables are categorized into: demographic, economic, health, education, welfare, and ethnic. Tables present variables according to category, computer symbols, range for the State, mean and median, skewness, and actual rank - ordering of the counties.

Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for South Dakota.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Mar 73, 51p
SHR-0000015 Available from NTIS, PC$ 5.25/MF$ 3.00.

A rank ordering of data of 121 variables for the 61 South Dakota counties is presented in this report which is the second of several planned publications based on the Social Indicators Project data. In developing this rank ordering only data already existing or collected by State and Federal agencies were used. For Colorado, the pilot for the other States in the region, over 750 variables were examined with 189 meeting the standards for inclusion. Data for all the other States, including Utah, was chosen to be as similar as possible to the Colorado variables. The report provides a comparative description for each county on 121 variables which may aid in allocating funds in relation to need, provide base data for evaluation purposes, and encourage a comprehensive and comparative approach to social planning. Terms are defined, and limitations of data explained. The variables are categorized into: demographic, economic, health, education, welfare, and ethnic. Tables present variables according to category, computer symbols, range for the State, mean and median, skewness, and actual rank - ordering of the counties.

Socioeconomic Data Rank Ordered for Utah.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Aug 73, 53p
SHR-0000012 Available from PROJECT SHARE, PC$ 5.25.

A rank ordering of data of 119 variables for the 29 Utah counties is presented in this report which is the fifth of several planned publications based on the Social Indicators Project data. In developing this rank ordering only data already existing or collected by State and Federal agencies were used. For Colorado, the pilot for the other States in the region, over 750 variables were examined with 189 meeting the standards for inclusion. Data for all the other States, including Utah, was chosen to be as similar as possible to the Colorado variables. The report provides a comparative description for each county on 119 variables which may aid in allocating funds in relation to need, provide base data for evaluation purposes, and encourage a comprehensive and comparative approach to social planning. Terms are defined, and limitations of data explained. The variables are categorized into: demographic, economic, health, education, welfare, and ethnic. Tables present variables according to category, computer symbols, range for the State, mean and median, skewness, and actual rank - ordering of the counties. A list is provided of Utah Multi-County Associations of Government.
Portions of this document are not fully legible.

State of the Nation. Social Systems Accounting.

Bertram M. Gross.
Syracuse Univ., N.Y. Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs.
1966, 166p
SHR-0001207 Available from Harper and Row, Publishers, Inc., 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022.

A general model of a social system at the national level, applicable for describing and explaining the unique characteristics of any country regardless of level of industrial development or type of political regime, is developed. The model incorporates the major concepts traditionally used in national economic accounting, but broadens them from a set of economic indicators to a set of social indicators. According to the model, the state of any nation at any period of time (past, present, or future) can be analyzed in terms of two interrelated, multidimensional elements: system structure and system performance. The elements of system structure deal with the internal relations among the system's parts. The elements of system performance concern the acquisition of inputs and their transformation into outputs. Basically, structure elements consist of people and nonhuman resources grouped together into subsystems that interrelate among themselves and with the external environment and are subject to certain values and a central guidance system that may help to provide the capacity for future performance. Social system performance consists of activities to: satisfy the needs of various interests by producing various kinds, qualities, and quantities of output; investing in the system's capacity for future output; using inputs efficiently; and acquiring resources -- all in a manner that conforms with various codes of behavior and varying conceptions of technical and administrative (or guidance) rationality. The major dimensions of each of these model components are set forth in detail. These structure and performance dimensions provide a conceptual framework for ordering any information, qualitative or quantitative, on national purposes and the extent to which they are or are not being achieved. A discussion follows of the difficulties involved in developing and using social indicators as the basis of any model. Major emphasis is on selectivity in developing unique models and special purpose models, as distinguished from ideal types. Suggestions are offered as to how private, national, and international agencies might promote the development of social indicators.

Statistical Analyses cf Human Services Programs. Final Rept.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Sep 75, 26p
SHR-0001014 Available from NTIS, PC$ 4.50/MF$ 3.00.

A progress report on the Social Indicators Project for the year 1974 - 1975 is presented as supporting documentation for a profile of the project (SHR-0001010). The project was conducted by the Center for Social Research and Development, a division of the Denver Research Institute of the University of Denver, for DHEW. The tasks of the project staff included reliability and comparability studies of the data collected in the previous project year, development of a list of social concerns, a survey of planners in DHEW Region VIII to determine the basis for their decisions and the data they needed to refine these decisions, application of multivariate techniques in the development of composite social indicators based on 1970 data, and a program of research utilization. The results of these activities are summarized. Appendices include the annual publications report of the project and the annual summary of technical assistance.

See also related documents, SHR-0001010, SHR-0001011, SHR-0001013, SHR-0001015.

Toward a Comprehensive Data Bank for Social Indicators.

Edward C. Baumheier, Parker T. Oborn, Louise I. Conner, Ellen L. Slaughter, and Cynthia C. Cook.
Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Mar 75, 60p
SHR-0000523 Available from NTIS, PC$ 5.25/MF$ 3.00.

A conceptual framework defining a set of social indicators is presented which could be used to measure status as well as change in several areas of social concern. A composite list of social concerns drawn from the social indicators literature is discussed, and operational definitions are developed and compared to data presented in the Social Indicators Project of the University of Denver's Center for Social Research and Development in order to identify content gaps and to fix the limits of social indicators collection. The proposed comprehensive indicator system is designed to monitor change in the 'quality of life' with respect to economic, political, social, cultural, and environmental components. The data system is designed to handle information collected at the county level, but it could be disaggregated to the community or aggregated to the State level without presenting serious problems. It is pointed out that, although a comprehensive indicator system at the county level would present some practical difficulties in data collection, the system would provide benefits to county - level planners as well as to State and Federal decision-makers because it calls attention to change in all the domains of human experience. An appendix describes the Social Indicators Project and contains a bibliography.

Typological Approach to Doing Social Area Analysis.

Harold F. Goldsmith, Elizabeth L. Unger, Beatrice M. Rosen, Charles D. Windle, and J. Philip Shambaugh.
National Inst. of Mental Health, Rockville, Md.
1975, 76p
HRP-0007087 Available from NTIS, PC$ 6.00/MF$ 3.00.

A manual designed to assist mental health and health planners at State and local levels to use the Mental Health Demographic Profile System (MHDPS) in the analysis of residential areas is provided. The manual contains instructions on how to use social indicators in the MHDPS to determine the social rank, life style, ethnicity, and community stability of an area. A standard which designates values to be assigned to each statistic placing an area in its appropriate social area dimension is included. A worksheet is provided to assist planners in performing the social area analysis. A data table which contains MHDPS social indicators for the counties of Maryland is to be used in performing a social area analysis practice exercise. The standard tables of the Mental Health Demographic Profile are appended.
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This is a report from the series on Mental Health Statistics, Series C, No. 10.

Use of Data for Human Services Planning and Administration in Federal Region VIII.

Ellen L. Slaughter, Parker T. Oborn, and Cynthia C. Cook.
Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Sep 75, 67p
SHR-0000389 Available from NTIS, PC$ 5.25/MF$ 3.00.

Results are reported of a survey designed to identify ways to assist the planning process by the continued development of the Social Indicators Project data bank for planning Region VIII, which consists of Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. The survey was addressed to comprehensive planners and fiscal analysts as well as to human service planners and administrators in five program areas: health, education, welfare / social services, employment / manpower, and criminal justice. Three broad areas of concern were covered: current data usage, additional data needs, and desirable forms of data presentation and analysis. The survey questionnaire focused on the use of socioeconomic data as input to the specific kinds of decisions which planners are required to make. It is suggested that the survey results can be used to identify gaps in the data bank, to help select appropriate statistical techniques for refinement of the data, and to improve methods of presentation and distribution of the results. Methodology is presented, and the characteristics of the respondents and their use of data noted. Data use and data needs are discussed by category, and preferred geopolitical units and presentation formats are summarized. Conclusions and implications relating to the information collected on respondent characteristics, data use and need, and respondents' general comments about the data are presented, and the planner survey instrument is provided.

What is a Quality of Life Indicator.

Mario Bunge.
McGill Univ., Montreal (Quebec).
1975, 15p
SHR-0000907 Pub. in Social Indicators Research v2 n1 p65-79
Jun 75.

The concepts of indicator, social indicator, and life quality indicator are defined and illustrated through example. An indicator is characterized as an observable variable assumed to point to, or estimate, some other (usually unobservable) variable. Whether a given variable indicates or points to values of another variable is not a matter of arbitrary definition, but is rather a corrigible hypothesis. As such, an 'indicator-indicated' relationship is best justified when incorporated into a theory, e.g., a mathematical model. Social indicators are indicators belonging to some sociological context, and quality of life indicators allow one to estimate degrees of well-being. Some of the problems involved in the latter definition are discussed, such as its dependence on the undefined notion of overall well-being and its inclusion of some indicators which are normative rather than descriptive and some which are not only normative but also subjective. It is suggested that a better understanding and assessment of the quality of life calls for more intense theoretical and methodological work rather than an increase in the amount of social and environmental statistics. In short, data unaccompanied by ideas are 'sterile when not misleading.' Mathematical representations of the concepts discussed are provided.

Without Tears or Bombast: A Guide to Program Evaluation.

Bruce A. Rocheleau.
Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb. Center for Governmental Studies.
1975, 80p
Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE.
SHR-0000890 Available from Center for Governmental Studies, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill. 60115.

A range of program evaluation techniques is discussed to introduce administrators to basic concepts and techniques of scientific evaluation. The following aspects of evaluation are defined: goals, effectiveness, role of the evaluator, and program. Some evaluative designs or models are discussed, including experimental, quasi-experimental, and ad hoc designs. Ways of evaluating needs such as social indicators and survey research are considered. Goal-oriented evaluation is emphasized; this involves a rating scale to determine the extent to which goals have been achieved. The use of problem-oriented records is urged, as is the technique of management by objectives for assessing adequacy of performance. Other evaluative techniques which are described include time allocation studies, outcome studies, and cost-effectiveness approaches. A bibliography is included.

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*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1978 260-923/5031 1-3